

# The People's Press.

VOL. XX.

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NO. 20.

## The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,  
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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## Select Miscellany.

### Important Decision from the U. S. Supreme Court.

Upon an appeal from the Supreme Court of Georgia, in a case of a contract involving the price of a negro slave, a very important decision was rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday last, touching the rights and powers of the States and of the United States, under the national constitution, as it was and as it is. Before the Georgia Court, the defendant (against whom the note for the price of the slave was held) pleaded that under the new State constitution the Court had no jurisdiction over the subject, and the judgment of the Court was for the defendant, and upon three propositions which rise to the wisdom of Dogberry.

Thus the Supreme Court of Georgia affirmed—first, that when the State Constitution of 1868 was adopted, Georgia was not a State in the Union, but a conquered Territory, completely at the mercy of the conqueror, and that accordingly the constitution of the United States in reference to the obligation of contracts, as to all other things, would not apply to Georgia; second, that her new constitution does not affect this contract (the note given for the purchase of the slave); but only denies jurisdiction to her Courts to enforce it; third, that this constitution was forced upon the State by Congress and it is the act of Congress, and that though a State cannot pass a law impairing the validity of contracts, Congress can and has passed such a law in this State constitution, and therefore the contract on this negro slave is impaired, and the note for the money due on his purchase goes for nothing, being reduced to the same value as the promises to pay of the "Confederate States," which is the value of waste paper.

The Supreme Court of the United States reverses this Dogberry decision from Georgia, and against it affirms that the national constitution created not a confederacy of States, but a government of individuals—in other words, a government of the people of the United States as a nation; that their object was an indestructible government; that the doctrine of secession is the doctrine of treason, and practical secession is practical treason; that the States in rebellion were never out of the Union, and never absolved from the duties, liabilities and restrictions always incumbent upon them; that the present State constitution of Georgia was the act of Georgia, and was accepted by Congress, and that the action of Congress on the subject cannot be inquired into, the authority of Congress in such matter being conclusive.

This decision is now part of the supreme law of the land, and sweeps away all these fallacies that the Union is a confederacy of States, that each State has reserved to itself the sovereign right of secession, and that the rebel States were out of the Union during the war of their Confederate rebellion.

### Southern Claimants.

The Southern Claims Commission have issued the following circular to all persons interested, concerning the manner of taking testimony by the persons designated by them to perform that service:

The commissioners insist that the persons designated to take testimony must be present in every instance when the witness is sworn and examined, and must attend personally to his examination. He must see that each and every printed question, and every part of each question is propounded (excepting only where the question is not pertinent), and the answer in every case must be taken in the identical language of the witness.

In case a colored person is claimant the previous condition of such claimant whether bond or free, must be shown, and a rigid inquiry instituted to ascertain from whom the property alleged to have been taken or furnished, was obtained at what time and upon what consideration, and every necessary fact to show the claimant's title.

In case the claimant is a female, the proofs must show whether she is married or single; and her title to the property, as well as her right to present the claim, must be established directly, and not presumptively or inferentially.

If the witness is colored that should appear, and whether he was formerly the slave of the claimant, and whether he is now in his service, or lives on his land.

If the witness is related to the claimant, that should be stated, and how related.

If the claimant owns land, the size of his farm, and where situated, should be stated.

The authority to take testimony, can in no way be delegated to any third party. A clerk may be employed if desirable, but he must be the clerk of the person taking the testimony, and not the attorney of the claimant, or a clerk furnished by the attorney or claimant, and evidence must be written out under the eye and immediate supervision of the person authorized to take the same. All omission and uncertainties are taken strongly against the claimant, and will seriously prejudice the claim.

A very unfortunate Missourian went to a masked ball, danced several times with a charming domino, and finally proposed an elopement, which was agreed to. After the light he discovered to his horror that the lady was his wife.

### New England Agriculture.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

Since the war, the scarcity of farm labor among us has continued without any sensible mitigation, causing in the first place, a demand greatly in excess of the supply and the payment of very high prices, and finally, when such labor became too expensive for profitable farming, a relaxation of the demand to at least a parity with the supply. Of course this last mentioned existing condition of things implies a measurable decay of our local agricultural interest, and a material decline in the market value of farm property. The latter was never so cheap with us as at the present time—of course we mean relatively cheap, as compared with other kinds of real estate—now were there ever so many sellers of this class of property.

With enormously heavy local taxes, and most kinds of farm products cheaper laid down here from western shipping points than they can be raised on the spot, with no help to be had scarcely at any price, and no young farmers growing up on the soil to take the places of the old ones, many of our finest New England homesteads which for many successive generations have remained in the hands of the same families, are now being pressed for sale at a great sacrifice. Strangers are coming in who have very little capital and less skill in agriculture, and who are content with such a slipshod style of cultivation as will afford them a mere meagre subsistence. Thus, some of our best lands, which ought to be a source of wealth, are running to waste, and the material prosperity as well as social status of large sections is seriously impaired.

The only remedy for this evil would seem to be the introduction of a higher standard of scientific agriculture, and giving more attention to those departments and specialties which, as experience has demonstrated, can be made abundantly profitable to New England farmers. These specialties include such perishable produce as do not compete at a disadvantage with similar articles brought here from Canada and the West, and for which the closeness of our cultivators to the great centres of population will enable them to control the consuming market. Where the value of these articles depends upon their quality and freshness, the nearby producer has decidedly the advantage. But there are many other agricultural staples, not liable to speedy deterioration, which are raised with so much greater facility at remote points of the West that the cost of transportation to the East is more than offset by the cheaper production and culture on a larger scale.

For instance, most of the cereals, fresh and salted provisions, live stock, wool, half-hardy orchard fruits, and many kinds of roots and field vegetables, can be produced cheaper and in greater perfection and abundance at the West, than upon the cold, rugged, and comparatively sterile soil of New England. With the existing facilities for railroad communications, these will always be supplied to the Eastern market at a lower cost than the same article can be furnished from any other source nearer home, and hence it is useless for our farmers to enter into a commercial competition with them.

But in the higher grades of dairy products, poultry, eggs, small fruits, and choice vegetables, the latter have opportunities for profitable production that cannot be surpassed by any section of the country.

### A Useful Article.

Ammonia, or as it is generally called, spirits of hartshorn, is a powerful alkali, and dissolves grease and dirt with ease. It has lately been recommended very highly for domestic purposes. For washing paint, put a tablespoonful in a quart of moderately hot water, dip in a flannel cloth and then wipe off the woodwork; no scrubbing will be necessary. For taking greasy spots from any fabric use the ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting paper over the spot and iron lightly. In washing lace put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver, mix two teaspoonfuls of ammonia in a quart of hot suds. Put in your silverware and wash, using an old nail-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of one tablespoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleansed, rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking-glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag, and make quick work of it.

If you want your house plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirits in every pint of water used in watering. A teaspoonful will add much to the refreshing effects of the bath. Nothing is better than ammonia water for cleansing the hair. In every case rinse off the ammonia with clear water; to which we would only add that, for removing grease spots, a mixture of equal parts of ammonia and alcohol is better than alcohol alone, and for taking out the red stains produced by the strong acids in blue and black cloths, there is nothing better than ammonia.

Here is a terrible story of assassination from Missouri. On Wednesday a mob stopped the eastward bound train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at Gunn City in Cass county, Mo., and murdered G. R. Cline, J. C. Stephenson and S. E. Dutton. Stephenson was a member of the County Court, and presiding judge when the recent bond excitement was raised. The mob threatened to kill any one who hereafter identified them in court or elsewhere, and said they had just commenced their work of murder. Some of the mob were masked, and all had revolvers or shot guns. They numbered about 75 or 100 men.

The following is one of the best cough syrups now in use, for consumption, liver complaints and colds: Take four large onions, peel and slice them into water, boil them until nearly tender, add one single handful of flaxseed, and boil a few minutes longer, then strain it. There should be one teaspoonful of juice, and after straining add one tea-spoon of honey and one tea-spoon of good elder vinegar. Bottle for use.

### A Bloody Row—A Desperate Fight in the Cherokee Country.

Further particulars of the recent affray in the Indian Territory are as follows:

"Proctor was undergoing trial for the murder of his wife at the Court House in the Snake District. A writ was issued, and the Deputy Marshals were instructed to go to the Court House and remain until the trial was over, and if he was not convicted, to arrest him on another charge. Saturday morning the 13th ult., Deputy Marshals Jacob G. Owens, Joseph G. Penry, with William Wood, Jos. G. Vannoy, James Haskins, Paul Jones, and Eugene Brockett, as a posse, left for the scene of action. At Evansville they were joined by Riley Woods, and William J. Morris, and at Duction by a man named Beck. The Indian Court House is about twelve miles west of that place. About 3 P. M. on Monday they arrived at the Court House. They dismounted, hitched their horses and quietly walked toward the east side of the house in files by twos. They stopped at the corner, and Beck stepped around to the front door and looked in. Seeing a large number of men inside armed to the teeth, he turned immediately to come away, but not before he was fired upon and dangerously wounded. At the same time a volley was poured from the Court House upon the Marshals' force without, who then commenced to return the fire.

"Berk had some friends inside the Court House, who, when they saw him fall, opened fire on his (Beck's) enemies inside, and presently the fight became general. It was brief, however, but terrible in its result. Of the Marshals' force, seven out of the eleven lay dead, and of the assailants three. Some sixteen or seventeen are reported wounded—some mortally."

In view of this affray, Lieutenant-General Sheridan has ordered General Grierson, with two companies of infantry, to re-occupy Fort Gibson, and capture and drive out the murderers and marauders in the Indian Territory.

### Death of the Largest Woman in the World.

Died, on Monday evening last, in St. Louis, Mrs. Amelia Brooks, whose weight is stated to have been between 900 and 1,000 pounds. The *Times* of that city says:

There was some little difficulty experienced in placing the body in its "narrow resting place." As no coffin could be found large enough a box was built six feet long, twenty-eight inches broad and twenty-six in depth. Even this was not sufficiently wide, and it was found necessary to compress the form nine inches, but as that was the widest box that could be got into the room without tearing out the front of the house it was thought more charitable to reduce the clay than to injure the premises. Her dimensions were five feet ten inches in height, twenty-eight inches across the shoulders and thirty-seven inches across the hips. Her arms were thirty-six inches in diameter.

When she had been arrayed in burial vestments, it was found impossible for seven men to lift her. Finally the box was tilted on one side and she was rolled in while the priest chanted the services of the dead. She was then placed in a large wagon, which proceeded carefully to Calvary Cemetery. The wagon was backed up to the grave, and eight men and six rollers combined their exertions to lower her into her narrow bed. The earth was thrown upon her and a great tombstone erected.

### Scientific Farming.

Scientific farming consists altogether and solely in deriving the greatest possible profit from the soil. Lessen the labor and increase the yield, is the sum of the whole. To do this, everything must be done at the right time, and in the best manner. By draining the water must be got rid of; by manure, the soil must be enriched; by rotation of crops, the largest yield must be secured; by improving stock, the food must be economized and made of more value; and the how-to-do-for this is the sum and substance of agricultural science. Books on farming relate the experience of successful men; the experiments they have made, and the results they have attained. Any and every farmer who by the use of his reasoning powers, is enabled to raise one bushel of corn to the acre more than he has hitherto done, by improved methods, is a scientific farmer, however much he may disown the name, and not only has he done a good thing for himself, but the world at large is, to some extent, better for his efforts and success; his mission as a man, has been to that extent fulfilled, and he will leave the world better than he found it.—*Heath and Home*.

The New York *World* says that "on the 1st of May the work upon the new marble building to be erected on the southwest corner of Wall and Broad streets was commenced. A contract has been made with parties who promise to have the old buildings upon this site removed within two weeks, and two gangs of workmen, of three hundred each, began the work of demolition at noon and will continue it day and night till the debris is removed. The building is to be completed by May 1st, 1873."

Bleeding from a wound on man or beast, may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding is profuse use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours, or even days if necessary.

The difference between a blunder and a mistake is this. When a man puts down a bad umbrella and takes up a good one, he makes a mistake; but when he puts down a good one and takes up a bad one he makes a blunder.—*Josh Billings*.

Hoghead hoops to the value of over \$15,000 have been shipped within the last month to Cuba by A. K. Phillips & Co., of Fredericksburg, Va.

### The Full Senate.

When the United States Senate, on Wednesday 1st, decided to admit General Ransom as a member of that body from North Carolina, Mr. Thurman remarked that, for the first time, since 1861, all the States are fully represented in Congress. Now that this much of justice has been done, tardily and ungraciously, however, the New York *Evening Post* says, "it would be well to take another step towards reconciliation and peace. The rule of the bayonet has been gradually giving way to law, although with apparent reluctance. At most, the proscription of the Southern leaders for political offences cannot continue through another administration. It would be an admirable sequel to this act, completing the representation of the Southern States, for Congress to adopt an act sweeping away all disabilities. Universal amnesty is one of the demands of the hour."

The New York *Tribune*, referring approvingly to the action of the Senate, comments as follows upon another proceeding, not so commendable:

"It is not pleasant to be obliged to note, with this return of good feeling, a bit of overdone sympathy on the part of the Senate, which agreed to the report of Senator Morton to pay the mileage of Mr. Abbott and a Senator's pay from March 4, 1871, to date. Nobody has ever pretended that Mr. Abbott represented any constituency whatever. He claimed to be a Senator because he had several votes at an election at which Z. B. Vance, who was politically disabled, was chosen Senator. Of course he got no seat in the Senate; but, as if by way of salve to his disappointment, it has been decided to give him pay and mileage, just as though he had been a Senator. Mr. Abbott's claim was one of amazing impudence; allowing him pay now, is simply making an appropriation for the encouragement of contestants for seats."

The April report from the Agricultural Department, on the condition of the winter grain, says:

The low temperature of the month of March and the accumulations of winter snow and ice, have retarded springing of vegetable life and tinged with gloom the view of the local reporters over a large area at the date of return, and that snow still covered deeply the grain fields, and only conjectures, founded on the forwardness and vigor of plants at the opening of the winter, and on the mechanical condition of the soil, and the severity of the season, could point to the probable status of the winter grain.

The general tenor of the report carries the idea, not of sweeping destruction by freezing, but of injuries by thinning out, by killing in spots and patches, and especially by retarding an early start and vigorous growth. In many cases the plants, apparently dead, were not only steadily improving in appearance, but firmly rooted, and ready with favoring warmth and sunshine to start into sure and steady, if not rapid growth. Where the fields were drained of the soil deep and mellow, the casualties of winter have been unknown. Where the seeding was done with the drill on land having any fair degree of suitability for preparation, an almost absolute immunity from loss by freezing has been secured.

The April returns, as a whole, indicate rather more than an average amount of destruction by winter. The killing retarded the growth, and stunted the appearance, but a sound condition of the roots of plants in suitable soil, or that covered uniformly with snow, may, with favoring weather, secure a vigorous growth and a good yield.

### Savage Duel Between Mexican Ladies.

Two Mexican ladies of rank, at a recent ball at Santa Cruz, getting into a dispute in regard to the number of dances due each by a neutral lover, one of them throwing her No. 51 kid glove into the face of the other, challenged her to mortal combat. They met the next morning. The challenged having the choice of weapons, chose the short sword, and after a few passes her weapon passed completely through the white sword arm of her antagonist, entirely disabling it. Frantic with rage and pain, the wounded lady seized a pistol and dared the other to "come on Macdonald." Nothing loath the other took her position, the word was given, and again the challenger was wounded, her left arm being broken by the ball of her antagonist. She was carried off the field in a swoon, and the more fortunate fair married the *cassu belli* two hours afterwards.

### A Romantic Marriage.

A romantic marriage was celebrated at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Rarten in this city Monday evening. A young English lady who had crossed the ocean to meet her lover was united to the man of her choice in the presence of a few witnesses. She was one of the passengers on the steamer *Moravian*, which arrived here on Monday morning. Several months ago her lover came to America to seek his fortune. Landing at Norfolk, he went on to Richmond, where he readily obtained employment as a stone cutter. When he saw he had a prospect of steady employment he wrote to his betrothed bride to come over; and she, with that faith that only woman has, left friends and home and came to the aid of her lover. He had come to the harbor for two weeks for the steamer, and lost no time in making the faithful, trusting girl his wife. The happy pair left for Richmond yesterday morning.—*Norfolk Journal*.

THE HELMOLDT SALE.—The sale of the contents of Dr. Helmoldt's drug store, on Broadway, New York, on the 26th inst., was made at the instance of Griffin & Co., of Baltimore. Helmoldt owed his advertisers, it is stated, some \$300,000. The sale realized only \$15,000. It attracted a large attendance, but few buyers. Dozens of Helmoldt's "We have it" and "I have it" were sold at \$1 50 per dozen; bottles of German cologne \$1 62; razor strops 20 cents each, druggists' window bottles \$4 50 each, and silver plated show cases \$50 each. The large soda fountain and counter, which originally cost \$8,000, was knocked down for \$500.

### Mexican News.

MATAMORAS, April 29.—Skirmishing is progressing around the city, and the wounded are being brought in. The black flag floats over the fortifications.

Gen. Cavallos, now commanding here, is the man who, in 1869, took young and old men from their homes in Merida, Yucatan, and shot them without a trial.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 30.—The city is overflowing with women and children from Matamoros, and revolutionary sympathizers expelled by Gen. Cavallos. Gen. McCook has picketed the river to preserve neutrality. Citizens have organized themselves into an extra police force, anticipating an influx of marauders.

Three thousand women are now in the employment of the Government, and the applicants on the lists and waiting for vacancies probably reach ten thousand. Those in the service are engaged in all the variety of lighter work—whether clerical, official, mechanical or artistic—that was formerly performed by the men whose places they fill. They are not employed at Washington only, but are scattered all over the country as postmistresses, light-house keepers, clerks in the United States Mints, and other places. Their salaries range from eight hundred to four thousand dollars. A significant fact in the present system is that many of the Southern Post-offices are filled by women, but few men have been found willing to take the oath required. The first woman ever appointed to a Government office, was Mrs. Ann Moore, in 1818, and from that time until after the war, very few appointments of this kind were made.

THE IRON INTEREST.—One hundred and forty thousand operatives are employed in the production of iron in the United States; 42,000 of these are employed in preparing ore and fuel; 25,000 in preparing fuel for rolling mills; 42,000 in the rolling mills; 12,500 in blast furnaces; 3,500 in bloomeries; 800,000 are engaged in manufacturing articles of iron. Thus we have a total of 925,000 employed in the iron interest. The value of pig iron manufactured last year was \$75,000,000. The product of rolling mills and forges was \$63,000,000; the value of manufactures was \$762,000,000, and the entire value of manufactured iron for the year was \$900,000,000.

POLYGAMY.—The Senate Committee on the Territories have about concluded the consideration of a bill to prevent polygamy in the Territory of Utah. Its features are essentially the same as those contained in the bill introduced by Mr. Voorhees, and now under consideration in the House Committee on the Judiciary. It authorizes the Courts to proceed against the Mormons who practice polygamy, and makes the fact of cohabitation an acknowledgment of marriage sufficient for conviction.

GREAT YIELD OF MILK.—Captain James L. Cole, of this county, has a cow, now 10 years old, that yields for six weeks after calving, eight gallons of milk per day, besides affording the calf as much as it wants. The cow now has its eighth calf. She is of the fine stock introduced into this country by Mr. Thomas L. Preston when living at Saltville.—*Abingdon Virginian*.

"Johnny, where is your pa?" "Gone fishing sir." "He was fishing yesterday, was he not?" "Yes sir." "What did he catch?" "One catfish, the rheumatism, two eels, the toothache, and some little ones. Ma says he will catch fits to-day; just wait till he gets home."

The San Antonio (Texas) postmaster received a letter lately "To My Mammy." It was not delivered till some weeks after, a small fierce-looking old woman appeared at the post-office window, saying, "Mister, have you got any letter from my Johnny?" when he hit the mark at once.

### STATE ITEMS.

The Raleigh *News* says: Twenty-seven English emigrants arrived in this city yesterday under the charge of Col. Geo. W. Little, the President of the North Carolina Land Company. They arrived from the mother country yesterday morning, at Norfolk, and came direct to this city with the fixed purpose of settling in one midst. They are gentlemen of character and distinction, many of them having been ex-officers in the British army and navy.

Mr. McIver, Superintendent of Public Instruction, announces that if twenty or more teachers will hold an Institute four weeks long under able and competent instruction, the State and the Peabody fund will each pay \$50 towards the expenses. Our teachers ought to touch elbows at least once a year. So says the *Biblical Recorder*.

Tobacco BARN BURN.—The tobacco barn of William E. Thompson of this county, containing 2,600 pounds of tobacco, was burned to the ground last Sunday night. He lost a barn the same way about this time last year. There had been no fire about the barn for several days.—*Hillsboro Recorder*.

ATTENTION.—The Secretary of State wishes to call the attention of the County Commissioners to the fact that they must forward their requisites for Registration Books at once, as they cannot be manufactured until the total number required is ascertained. Copies of the law governing elections are being forwarded from this office as fast as possible.—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

In 1866 we imported 75,250,000 pounds of rice, and raised 20,118,600 pounds. The best quality then retailed for 134 cents per pound. In 1871 our home production had risen to 32,000,000 pounds, and the price of the best quality had fallen to 9 cents per pound.

The boy arrested in Wilmington for robbing the post office boxes, has been released by District Attorney Starbuck, in consideration of his tender age and on condition that his guardian would give him a good whipping.

There are just 55 miles of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad to be constructed between Wilmington and Charlotte.

The *Advance* says it is stated that there are more mad dogs in Nash county than was ever known before.

### GENERAL NEWS.

In Laurens county, S. C., five hundred plows are idle, and ten thousand acres untilled in consequence of the recent KKKKK arrests. Fourteen prisoners, convicted of "conspiracy" were sentenced at Columbia, Wednesday, to from two to ten years imprisonment and \$100 to \$1,000 fine.

The police of Japan are very vigilant. If you have anything stolen they pursue the thief and if the property is found on him they chop off his head at your doorstep. For a small consideration you are allowed to do your own killing.

A New England paper calls attention to the fact that the cotton mills in the Southern States now have 150,000 spindles in operation, and are paying from ten to twenty per cent. dividends on capitals ranging from \$100,000 to \$1,200,000.

TALLAHASSEE, April 30.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that the impeachment of Governor Reed is still pending, and that the Lieutenant-Governor legally holds the office as acting Governor.

There are 215 cadets at the Naval Academy, 39 of whom were appointed by the President, 4 are naval apprentices, 3 Japanese students, one is from the District of Columbia, and 189 from the various States.

A Texas cattle trader brought 3,000 head of cattle to Kansas to graze on the sunny slopes during the winter. He sold his ponies belonging to his herders, together with \$180 worth of hides recently; every head of his vast drove having actually frozen to death.

On Wednesday afternoon week, three unknown men were seen struggling in the rapids between the American shore and Goat Island. No help could be given them and they all went over the falls.

Another explosion of fire damp occurred at Pine Brook Shaft, Soranton, Pa., Friday morning, resulting in the burning of five miners who were so badly injured that they cannot possibly recover.

The chair in which John Adams was sitting when he signed the declaration of independence was sent from the city of New York to Cincinnati, to be occupied by the presiding officer of the Liberal Convention.

The *Picayune* has a special from San Antonio, Texas, saying the Indians attacked a wagon train, and burned nine men and one woman. One woman escaped, who brought the news to Fort Clark.

The land scrip, appropriated to Virginia by Congress for educational purposes in agricultural and mechanical arts has been sold to Gleason F. Lewis, of Cleveland, Ohio, for ninety-five cents per acre.

The murder of a whole family by the name of Cook, is chronicled at Okladka, Minnesota, on the Northern Pacific railroad, as the latest Indian outrage in that section.

A new Chinese temple was recently consecrated in San Francisco, with 75 gods, two of which are 20 feet high and correspondingly large.

A dwelling was burned near Albany, N. Y., Friday week, and in it four children of a Mr. Volmar, and their grand parents.—The Mother, father and one child escaped.

Theologians and dispassionate men say that never was there more corruption in the criminal and detective police jurisdiction in large cities than at present.

One farmer in California, during last season, trapped and skinned 30,000 squirrels, selling the skins for glove-making, at fifteen cents each.

The Lynchburg, Va., *News*, of May 1st announces the fact that three dead infants were found in different places in that city on the same day.

In only thirteen of the States do the receipts of the postal service exceed the expenditures. Two of these are in the West, Illinois and Iowa.

There was a destructive fire in Kansas City, Mo., on the 21st ult., which burned five buildings and a quantity of goods.—One building was pulled down.

The army worms have appeared in Tennessee in immense numbers, and are doing great damage to the fruit trees.

While the winter in this country has been unusually severe and long, in the British Islands it has been one of the mildest on record.

Worms have attacked the peach trees about Columbus Ga., and the prospect for the peach crop is discouraging.

James E. Castoro, a noted horse thief and stage robber has been hung by vigilantes at San Benito, California.

Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, delivered the Memorial Address in Raleigh on the 10th.

Many fences, tobacco barns and other buildings were blown down by a recent storm in Pittsylvania county, Va.

All the principal countries in Europe, except Austria, are reorganizing their army system.

A terrible hurricane has swept the foot slopes of Vesuvius, greatly damaging the villages and remaining crops.

Three Texas gentlemen will inclose 115,000 acres of land in one body for pastureage.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has entirely ceased.

1,063 dogs were killed in St. Louis last week.

The whole number of registered voters in Great Britain is 2,566,422.

It is computed that London will contain 6,000,000 of inhabitants in 1900.

The Columbus Ga., post office returns a net profit of \$5,000 annually.



# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1872.

## Conservative-Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR  
AGUSTUS S. MERRIMON,  
Of Wake.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR  
JOHN HUGHES,  
Of Craven.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE  
JOHN A. WOMACK,  
Of Chatham.

FOR AUDITOR  
COLLETT LEVENTHORPE,  
Of Caldwell.

FOR TREASURER  
JOHN W. GRAHAM,  
Of Orange.

SUP'T OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
NEREUS MENDENHALL,  
Of Guilford.

FOR SUP'T OF PUBLIC WORKS  
JOSEPH H. SEAPARK,  
Of Wake.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL  
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,  
Of Mecklenburg.

**DISTRICT CONVENTION.**—The District Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of the Seventh Congressional District, will meet at Wilkesboro, on Thursday, the 23rd day of May, 1872. By order of the Committee.

R. F. ARMFIELD, Chairman.

### County Convention.

By resolution of the County Meeting, held on the 29th of April, the following notice was ordered:

A Convention will be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington on Monday the 31st day of June 1872, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the General Assembly and for the several county offices.

All good men, without regard to party, who are in favor of honest and capable men in office—a good cheap government—and who wish our Constitution changed and amended in the few important particulars proposed by the Legislature, and who are opposed to Radicalism, are cordially invited to take part in this Convention.

All the Townships are earnestly requested to hold meetings and send full delegations to said Convention, in order that the voice of the people of the whole county may be heard.

There will be public speaking on the occasion, and the amendments to the Constitution fully discussed and explained.

Let us have a MASS MEETING of the PEOPLE, so that these amendments may be thoroughly understood by all.

MANY CITIZENS.

Lexington, N. C., May 29th, 1872.

In January, 1870, the Press took its stand in favor of the Liberal movement, in the following language:

"Believing that the issues of the past should be buried with the past, that we should not look back to indulge in regrets that are unavailing, but that we should gird up our loins and step forward with bold and manly hearts to improve the future, and rescue the little that is left us from the ruthless grasp of the selfish politicians, and unprincipled adventurers who would plunge us still deeper in ruin and disgrace."

We still stand upon the same platform. The people have become wearied of crimination and recrimination, and are anxious that calmness, moderation and conciliation shall take the place of violence, party rage and mutual animosity.

Let us then concentrate around men of acceptable ideas and liberal sentiments, who advocate a new departure upon a path that cannot fail to lead us to a prosperous goal.

Such men, we honestly believe, are those who have been recently nominated by the Greensboro Convention, and we again heartily endorse the Conservative-Democratic ticket as best calculated to bring about the ends above alluded to.

In the Senate on the 9th inst., Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill, as a substitute for the general amnesty bill, was defeated, but afterwards adopted as an amendment bill by the casting vote of Vice-President Colfax. Several amendments, modifying Sumner's amendments, were defeated by Colfax's vote. The bill as amended finally failed. This brought the House bill again before the Senate, when Mr. Sumner again moved his amendment. Mr. Morton renewed his amendment requiring persons applying for amnesty to swear they were not Ku-Klux or members of such associations. Adopted 29 to 17. The bill requiring a two-thirds vote, was rejected.

**MIXED SCHOOLS—IMPORTANT DECISION.** COLUMBUS, O., May 8.—The Supreme Court to-day refused to issue a mandamus against the directors of the sub-school district in Norwich township, Franklin county, for the admission of colored children into the schools for white children, as there are separate schools in said township for the colored youth. The Court sustained the constitutionality of section 51 of the common school laws of the State, and held that the organization of separate schools for the colored children is not in conflict with the provisions of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

### The Political Outlook.

The political outlook is becoming more favorable every day, for the Liberal or Reform party. We might fill our columns with intelligence from all quarters showing that the Liberal movement has not been instigated by politicians, but it seems to be a spontaneous movement of the people of all parties, who are endorsing the Cincinnati platform, rapidly falling into line, and taking position against the present administration.

True, there will be a Democratic Convention held at Baltimore, and some are disposed to await the result of the proceedings of that body;—but the impression seems to be that the Cincinnati or Liberal ticket will be endorsed at Baltimore. We hope the Baltimore convention will act wisely and not do anything rashly which may insure the re-election of Grant.

The Richmond Whig says: "The fact is that the Liberal ticket is the result, not of the schemes and manipulations of the politicians in that body, but the work of the popular element therein represented. That element was too strong for the politicians, and it finally prevailed over them. So it will be in the canvass. The people will carry the ticket over the politicians and force them to surrender, or tread them under their feet. Let the politicians 'stand under' or they will fare badly. The rush of the people when it sets in, is like a hurricane."

In connection with the Presidential nominations, it should be born in mind that it seems to be the object of the Radical party, if possible, to manage so as to create dissatisfaction among the Liberals, Democrats and Labor Reformers, and thereby secure four Presidential tickets, which would throw the election into the House of Representatives. The unscrupulous demagogues and cross-road politicians are busy now in Western North Carolina, sowing the seeds of discord among the old political parties in order to prevent them from uniting and overthrowing the present obnoxious administration.

Forewarned, forearmed!

The Richmond Whig says: The Philadelphia Press contemplates as among the possibilities, the running of four Presidential tickets this year: the regular Republican ticket, the Liberal ticket, a Democratic ticket and a ticket of the Labor Reformers. It says complacently, that if these tickets are all run, "the present 'House of Representatives, which is largely Republican, may have to choose from 'among the quartette our next Chief Magistrate.'" [The House of Representatives is composed (there being two vacancies) of 138 Republicans and 103 Democrats—a Republican majority of 35. This is the count made by the Press.]

On the 1st of March, 1872, a law was passed providing "that Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday of February, 1873, and on the second Wednesday of every February succeeding every meeting of the electors, and the State certificates, or so many of them as shall have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons who shall fill the offices of President and Vice-President ascertained and declared agreeably to the Constitution."

This was intended to carry out the twelfth article of the Constitution of the United States, which prescribes the duties of the electors, and which devolves upon Congress the election of a President, when no candidate has received the votes of a majority of the whole number of electors, &c.

**LIBERALISM.**—The Richmond Whig says: Every State of the South must to a greater or less extent be infested by carpet baggers and adventurers so long as Grant remains President. When they are expelled from State offices he takes care of them, bestowing upon them the most lucrative of the Federal appointments. They are made by him the representatives of the Federal Government in all the States in which they have squatted. All of our people who have business to transact with the Government have to transact it with these men, for whom they have a disgust. They bring the Government they represent into discredit, and our young people who are growing up, may be led to judge of the Government by its unworthy agents and instruments.

If the Liberal ticket shall be elected, these people will be deprived of their offices, and will have to decamp or go to work. On no subject has Mr. Greeley spoken more strongly than on this subject, of the "thieving carpet baggers." He describes them in one of his speeches as "fellows who crawled down South in the 'track of our armies, generally a very 'safe distance in the rear, some of them on sutler's wagons, some bearing cotton 'permits, some of them looking sharply to 'see what may turn up, and they remain 'there. \* \* Some of them got elected 'Senators, others Representatives, some 'sheriffs, some judges, and so on. And 'where they stand right in the public eye, 'with both arms around negroes and their 'hands in their rear pockets, seeking if 'they cannot pick a paltry dollar out of 'them. \* \* Let us pray, they say. But 'they spell pray with an e, and thus spell 'ed they obey the apostolic injunction to 'prey without ceasing."

Mr. Greeley stands pledged to say to the carpet-bagger—"Go back, thieves."

It is not better to help elect him, and thus secure the expulsion of this hated tribe, from place and position, in addition to securing many desirable and necessary reforms.

**A HOT SUMMER.**—The philosophical farmer of the New York Tribune says: "That we are to have a hot and sudden summer is prophesied by many old farmers who know the coming season by the appearance of animals. As much for a bear's back and many nuts in a squirrel's nest denote cold winter, so we are told, a large tapering spleen in a pig shows that we are to have a summer close in the retreat of winter. The summer is also to be hot, because the winter was dry. It is a fact which has not escaped the observation of social theorists, that in a hot season the political feelings of men rise to their utmost; and perhaps it is safe, even now, to believe the coming campaign is to excite some people to an almost unprecedented warmth. At least, the tone of some of the administrative organs indicates that their writers, if unaccommodated with hearts and brains, are not without an extraordinary heat generating spleen."

### Scenes of Radical Rage.

**Important Figures and Facts—A Contrast—Let the People Consider.**

The following statement is important as illustrating the marked differences between Radical and Democratic rule in this State, in the matter of saving money, and it is well worth reading and being carefully considered by every tax-payer in the State.

The first Legislature—the Radical Legislature—that assembled in pursuance of the present Constitution was in session 305 days, and cost the people of the State as follows, to-wit:

They sat from July 1st, 1868, to Aug. 24th, 1868. 55 days.  
They sat again from Nov. 15th, 1868, to April 12th, 1869. 113 days.  
Total 168 days.  
They sat again from Nov. 15th, 1869, to March 25th, 1870. 100 days.  
Total 268 days.  
They sat from Dec. 22nd, 1869, to Jan. 3rd, 1870. 13 days.  
Total 281 days.  
They sat from July 1st, 1870, to both days inclusive. 115 "

They sat in all 305 days  
And cost the State for that time \$430,644.00

The last Legislature—the Conservative Legislature—that assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, was in session 115 days.  
They sat from July 1st, 1870, to July 1st, 1871. 115 days.  
They sat during the second session in all 75 "

They sat in all 190 days.  
And cost the State the sum of \$100,183.37

So that the account stands this way:  
The Radical Legislature sat 305 days.  
The Conservative Legislature sat 115 days.

So the Radical Legislature sat longer than the Conservative.

The Radical Legislature cost \$430,644.00.  
The Conservative Legislature cost \$100,183.37.  
Difference \$330,460.63

In favor of the Conservative Legislature.

We think that sum is worth saving! We think too, that sum illustrates with great practical force, the difference between Radical and dishonest rule on the one hand, and Conservative and honest rule on the other! Let the people consider the difference, and mark it.

The above statement is accurate and reliable. It is taken from the records at the Treasury office.

This is only one item—the cost of the Legislative Department of the Government. Other retrenchments were made by the Democratic Legislature, such as cutting down the salaries of officers and lopping off other unnecessary expenses which we will refer to hereafter.

To-day we wish to impress this fact on the people, and we challenge our opponents to deny it.

The Radical Legislature cost the State of North Carolina the sum of two hundred and thirty-one thousand, four hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents more than the Democratic Legislature.—*Raleigh News.*

### That's the way the Money Goes.

From 1855 to 1861 the United States Navy cost the Government only \$80,000,000, while from 1865 to 1871—a time of peace—the expenses reached the enormous amount of \$161,000,000, or more than twice as much. How this money was expended is a question that the people would like to have answered. There has been no ship-building, no constant attendance of thousands of men upon the coast for these possibilities which always exist in a nation like ours. But, on the other hand, a multitude of officials—admirals, vice-admirals, rear-admirals and commodores—have been created, principally, one would almost think, to make away with enormous salaries. Last year's *Naval Register* contains the names of forty admirals on the active and retired lists, whose united salaries amounted to over \$400,000. The salaries of these useful gentlemen in times of peace range from \$7,000 to \$13,000, those on the retired list reaping an annual harvest of over \$2,700. The annual payroll of the navy amounts at the present time to over \$6,000,000. The negligence and willful blindness of the Government in regard to these things is more than culpable.—*Nashville Banner.*

### The Back Down.

The Secretary of State, it is positively stated, sent a telegram to Minister Schenck on Wednesday, in relation to the matter of indirect damages. In this dispatch Mr. Schenck is directed to inform Mr. Schenck's Government that the United States never expected a money compensation for such damages. All that has ever been desired or contemplated has been a settlement of the principle. In fact, it is now alleged that it was always expected that the decision would be against the United States and that our Government would prefer it so, because with the "principle" once settled, there would be no danger that, when the United States shall occupy a neutral position, it can be held responsible for vessels that might go out from our extended line of coast to be employed by the belligerent. But as has been repeatedly stated, Mr. Schenck is directed to say that the United States will not "withdraw" the demand. It is the desire, however, that the proposition for the settlement of the principle that neutralists are not to be held responsible for indirect damages, shall come from the British side. Yet in spite of all this, the Government insists that it has not backed down. Members of the Foreign Affairs Committee are disposed to think differently, and think, too, that the backing down has been done in the most ignominious manner—a sort of back-door exit.—*Washington Patriot.*

Bombay telegrams announce a terrible storm on the 12th of April, at Zanzibar. The gale raged for a whole day and night, and it is estimated that nearly one-half of the entire property on the island of Zanzibar was destroyed. Hundreds of houses were uprooted from their foundations, and dashed in pieces by the violence of the wind. Many of the inhabitants are believed to have been crushed to death by the falling buildings. The sea rose to a great height, and in some places encroached upon the land to such an extent as to compel the people to recede further into the interior. Zanzibar is an island on the eastern coast of Africa, and like all islands on the coast of coral formation, and comparatively low, consequently it is often seriously damaged by the action of the waves.

The Baptist Year-book, for 1872, says that in Georgia the Baptists number 145,254; in Virginia 129,885; in North Carolina 59,300; in South Carolina 75,311. Every eighth person in Georgia is a Baptist, and every ninth person in Virginia and South Carolina is of the same persuasion.

The New York Herald, after having given Grant his undivided support ever since he was first named in connection with the Presidency, has at last abandoned its pro-Grant policy, and gives him advice which he will do well to heed:

"The disagreeable and painful condition of affairs in the Southern States, the tendency of the government to military or arbitrary assumption of power, and other evils which have been forcibly exposed at Cincinnati, have made the administration unpopular. Outside of the office-holders there is no enthusiasm or affection of it. For General Grant personally the people still have much respect, but little or none for his Administration. Unless he changes his course and the Cabinet he will run a great risk of being defeated next November. Unless he removes Mr. Fish, and, by the appointment of Mr. Washburne, or some such able man to the State Department, so as to give a high American tone to all our transactions with foreign nations, and particularly in the management of our delicate relations with Great Britain, he will lose more and more public confidence. Finding his popularity declining, the Philadelphia Convention even might consider the propriety of setting him aside, and either accept the Cincinnati nominees or enter into an agreement with them to take up new men acceptable to all Republicans. Politicians do not stick long to a sinking cause. Now is the time or never for General Grant to boldly take the responsibility of changing the course of his administration. The tide of a political revolution has set it against him, and his own hand alone can stop its progress."

### Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

**SENATE.**—Sumner introduced his civil rights bill, and moved to have it calendared. Bill ordered to be printed.

**HOUSE.**—The bill taking away the Circuit Court jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, and to create a Circuit Court in that District, passed.

The Fortification Bill was resumed. It aggregates two millions, and includes Forts in Baltimore harbor, Maryland, \$34,000; Forts on the Potomac River, Maryland, \$42,500; Forts Monroe, Virginia, \$42,500; Forts Moultrie and Sumpter, Charleston, \$70,000; Forts Jackson and Pullaski, Savannah River, \$40,000; Forts Taylor and Jefferson, Florida, \$85,000; Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, Mississippi River, \$106,500. The bill passed.

The tariff occupied the balance of the day, with a big fight over pig iron, without any definite action.

**TEA AND COFFEE TAX.**—WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Treasury Department has decided that after the first of July next, tea and coffee shall be subjected to no tax whatever, whether imported directly from the country of production or whether grown beyond the cape of Good Hope, and imported into the United States from places this side the Cape; this ruling being made in view of the provision in the bill recently passed that no further import duties shall be collected on the same.

**WASHINGTON, May 9.**—Gen. A. C. Jones, of West Virginia, and Col. Sawyer, of Alabama, had a rencontre to-day with canes and pocket knives. Gen. Jones was cut in several places, and had his wrist broken. Col. Sawyer had his throat cut, and was stabbed in the abdomen. A fatal result, however, is not apprehended in either case.—The fight was quite desperate. It had its origin in an old misunderstanding. Both gentlemen are very popular, and the affair causes much regret.

**WASHINGTON, May 10.**—Consultation to-day over the dispatches from Europe indicate irreconcilable difference between the United States and Europe regarding consequential damages.

The navy yards are worked to full capacity.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

### Important to Newspaper Publishers.

Seeing in several of our exchanges a paragraph in regard to the law regulating the mailing of newspapers, we wrote to the Postmaster General asking for information on the subject, believing that the following statement which is going the rounds of the papers was incorrect:

**MAILING NEWSPAPERS.**—The Post-Office department has issued orders for the strict enforcement of the following new regulations: Name of sender cannot be written on the paper; no memorandum or intelligible inscription must be put inside the wrapper; no printed card, hand bill or advertisement must be inclosed; no written notice, letter or written slip of any kind can be folded in; printed slips soliciting notices of the press pasted inside of newspapers or magazines, or outside of wrappers are in violation; also cross marks to indicate that subscriptions had expired. All other regulations are as former ones. A violation of any of these points subject the matter to letter postage, and the perpetrator to a fine.

We asked the Postmaster General to inform us if the above was a correct statement of the law, and we are pleased to say that his answer shows that it is an erroneous statement in some important particulars at least.

The following is the reply of the P. O. Department at Washington:

**POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.**  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1872.  
W. J. Yates, Charlotte Democrat, N. C.

SIR:—You are informed, in reply to your letter of April 27th, that under the provisions of section 209 of the postal regulations to which you are referred, publishers may enclose in their publications sent to regular subscribers the bills for subscription thereto, without any additional charge for postage, and may write or print upon their publications or the wrappers thereof, the name and address of the subscribers thereto, and the date and when the subscription will expire; but any other enclosure in writing or in print, subjects the package to letter rates of postage. Very Respectfully,

J. W. MARSHALL,

First Assistant P. M. General.

**A DROVE OF HOGS BURNED TO DEATH.**—The cattle pens in the rear of the "Bear-garden distillery" in Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire on Friday last. The pen was filled with three hundred hogs, of which only about fifty escaped, and the cries of those which perished were pitiable to hear as the flames progressed. The property destroyed was valued at \$6,000, besides the hogs, and there was no insurance upon any of it.

On the 3d inst., in Vance county, a rencontre took place between C. M. Keith, Deputy U. S. Marshal, and Edwin Dwyer, in which the former was fatally and the latter seriously injured. The particulars are reported as follows: Keith met Dwyer upon the public road, and commanded him to halt, when at a distance of fifty yards, Dwyer, not recognizing the right of Keith to halt him, continued to advance, and Keith drew a pistol and fired, and was preparing to fire, when Dwyer drew his revolver and the firing on both sides commenced—resulting in Keith being mortally wounded through the body and Dwyer seriously through the lungs. Both were mounted and used navy revolvers.—*Rail News.*

The chamber of Capt. R. A. Bost, of the Post House, Newton, Catawba county, was entered on the night of the 4th inst., by a negro barber calling himself George Hutchison, hailing from Charlotte, who stole from the pocket of Capt. B. some \$40 in greenbacks and specie. The burglar escaped before sufficient testimony could be procured to warrant his commitment.

Mr. John C. Wilkerson, a worthy and most estimable citizen of this county, went out Tuesday morning of last week, a mile from his house, made a rope of a grape-vine, climbed the tree and tied it, fixed the noose around his neck, and jumped off the limb. He was swinging dead when found. The good man had been under mental aberration for some time.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*

Hon. Philo White and lady, now of Whitesboro, N. Y., but formerly and during a long series of years, residents of Salisbury and Raleigh, are now at the National Hotel in the latter city, on a visit to their many relatives and friends in this State. Mr. White, in 1834, was the founder of the North Carolina Standard.

There are now in course of construction on the Delaware, near Philadelphia, twelve iron steamships, from 1,500 to 3,500 tons capacity, each, and cost in the aggregate, \$6,200,000. Four of these steamers are for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and will be the largest iron steamers ever constructed in America.

The last issue of the Raleigh Sentinel contains the valedictory of John Spelman, Esq., who retires from that paper; also the salutatory of Mr. T. B. Kinsbury, who assumes the position of Associate Editor, vacated by Mr. Spelman. Mr. Spelman gives notice that he will, on or about the 15th inst., commence in Raleigh the publication of a weekly campaign paper devoted to the success of the ticket nominated at Greensboro.

At the last term of Pitt county Superior Court the following cases were disposed of, to-wit: State vs. Ed. Williams and Mary Ann Avery, indicted for the murder of Jas. Avery, husband of Mary Ann; verdict, guilty; sentenced to be hung on 21st June—all white.

State vs. Jas. Jordan (white), guilty of manslaughter; sentence, five years in penitentiary.

The fire companies of Charlotte will celebrate with appropriate ceremonies, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which occurs on the 21st of May. The fire companies of Wilmington, Newbern and Columbia, S. C., have been invited to participate in the celebration.

There was a grand ratification meeting at Charlotte, on Saturday night. The city was illuminated and bonfires everywhere. Gov. Vance, R. P. Waring, Esq., Col. E. A. Osborn, Col. H. C. Jones and J. E. Brown, and other distinguished speakers addressed the meeting.

The Raleigh News says: Three thousand and five hundred dollars worth of diamonds were won at the ball at the National on Friday evening, by ladies only.

The wheat crop in the vicinity of Statesville is said to be unusually promising.—The American of that place says that Dr. Kelly has a field that is nearly three feet high and heading.

On Friday of last week, two colored men named John Kittrell and Frank Rowe, employed at the National Hotel, Wilmington, N. C., had a difficulty, which terminated by Kittrell stabbing Rowe, with a carving knife, from the effects of which he died shortly after.

On Thursday, S. D. Waitt, General Agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in this State, paid to Mrs. Thomas Bragg, \$5,000, that being the amount of the policy of her late lamented husband, Ex-Governor Bragg, in that company.

Some of the State papers in publishing our ticket, made Gen. Leventhorpe "hail from Rutherford county." He is a citizen of Caldwell county.

In Granville county, tobacco pays better than cotton. Two boys made \$2,400 worth of tobacco last season.

In Currituck county, when a young man takes his leave at a sojourn, he kisses the girls all round. This is the original omnibus.—*Raleigh News.*

A rattlesnake has been killed in Brunswick county, which measured six feet in length, nineteen inches in circumference, and had eighteen rattles and two buttons. It had been a terror to the community.

In North Carolina a considerable number of people find occupation in gold hunting, and although the results of their operations are not great, many make a living from the pursuit, while a few of superior energy and skill gain something more. The gold veins best known are stationed in Stanley county, but a great part of the hilly country in North Carolina and Georgia is auriferous, though the metal is seldom found in paying quantities. A British company which is working the mine at Gold Hill in North Carolina took out \$5,000 worth of ore in December last. After crushing and sifting the ore, they sell the refuse for \$20 a ton. The Hartford Times says that Mr. Risley, of Birling, Conn., has been buying this refuse, and has made it yield \$40 a ton. It costs about three dollars a ton to work it over, leaving a profit of \$17 a ton. Small nuggets, weighing from five to fifteen pennyweights are frequently found by the negroes in that region, and one much larger, worth \$200, turned up there not long ago. But that was an exceptional occurrence.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The American Agriculturist pronounces as the best remedy for cabbage lice—lime, slacked dry with water, in which carbolic acid has been dissolved, one part, and dry slacked lime three parts; mix together and sprinkle on the leaves while wet with dew. Where they are very numerous on a leaf, it is better to remove it and destroy the insects by burning.

A bar of iron worth \$3 worked into horse shoes, it worth \$10.50; made into needles it is worth \$35; made into pen-knife blades it is worth \$3.34; made into balance springs of watches it is worth \$250,000. Such is the power of industrious labor over raw material.

### General News.

#### An Unlucky Affliction.

In the town of Rochester, Ulster county, Penn., resides a woman who, when four years of age, lost the use of her limbs, and has been confined to her bed over twenty years, being now over twenty-four years old. Report has it there are no bones in her arms, that they gradually kept diminishing, and the nails on her fingers and toes protruding, being lined by an extension of flesh that prevents their being pared, until some of the largest of them are between three and four inches in length. There are bones in the arms, however, but none in the thumbs, and they are very small in the arms. The nails, likewise, are full as long as reported, and bear no resemblance to ordinary finger-nails, but are more like bony excrescences than otherwise.

Another remarkable condition of this child of affliction is that it is claimed she cannot bear the application of water, as wherever it is applied it immediately swells, and becomes inflamed and painful. She has also within the past few months been smitten with blindness. She says she has very little pain except when they attempt to move her. Though entirely helpless, the organs of speech seem strong and clear. She can remember perfectly well when she was a sprightly little girl, able to run about and enjoy herself as play.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 10.—A special dispatch says: "A fire at Somerset, Pa., destroyed six squares of the heart of the town, embracing two-thirds of its entire value. The buildings burned included three hotels, every business house, store, and shop, but one; both banking houses, both printing offices, lawyer's offices, the United States assessor's office, two churches, the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Halls, the telegraph and express offices, and over thirty private dwellings. The total of the losses is estimated at \$1,000,000. Insurance, 75,000.

New York, May 10.—Private letters from the Indian Territory say that a vigilance committee has organized at Tahlequah to protect the citizens from outlaws and desperadoes. Great excitement prevails, and an application has been made for two companies of cavalry to patrol in the territory and preserve order. The number of desperadoes has greatly increased of late, and even the Indians are becoming alarmed.

Norfolk, May 10.—A special messenger, who arrived here to-day from the scene of the disaster, reports the explosion of the boiler of the freight steamer Rotary off Old's Point, in Currituck Sound, by which the chief engineer, William Walker, his wife, child, and sister-in-law, were killed. Several of the crew were severely scalded. The assistant engineer, a colored man, was on duty at the time of the explosion.

A steaming with means of assistance has been dispatched to the wreck by Marshall Parks, president of the canal company.

Nashville, Tenn., May 10.—The State Democratic Convention, B. J. Lee presiding, has re-nominated Brown for Governor. Resolutions were adopted which, in effect, endorse Greeley and Brown. The Convention elect the senatorial delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and leaves the selection of the others to the respective districts.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily Globe of this evening says it is rumored in trustworthy circles that negotiations between the British and American governments with regard to indirect claims were suddenly broken off to-day. In Parliament to-night, Granville in House of Lords, and Gladstone in Commons, promised a statement should be made Monday next, whether papers were received or not.

On the 26th ult. Daniel Perry, a deaf mute, residing beyond the White Sulphur, was driving from his field, with the aid of dogs, some hogs belonging to a Mr. Moore, when his son Charles T. Moore, became greatly exasperated, and seizing his gun advanced on Perry and shot him, the lead of bird shot lodging in his heart and killing him instantly. Moore gave himself up and is now in Lewisburg jail. It is said that a feud of long standing existed between himself and Perry. Moore was postmaster at White Sulphur in 1870.—*Stanton Vindicator.*

Scarlet fever and mumps are prevalent in Columbia, and proves fatal in almost every instance.

INGERSOLL, CANADA, May 8.—A fire has occurred here which destroyed nearly all the business portion of the town. Loss, \$500,000.

Grand Rapids, Michigan, May 8.—Squires' Opera House building, and Squires' stone flouring mill have been burned.

Selma, Alabama, May 8.—A fire this morning destroyed four stores. Loss \$75,000, partially insured.

Gen. Cary, the distinguished Ohio temperance orator who has been lecturing in this State has gone to West Virginia.

Ten cents a bushel is thought to be a high market price for lemons and oranges in Brazil. Native fruits are a drug. Vegetation and pestilence thrive.

The Mexicans, like the Spaniards, amid all other troubles and deprivations, don't forget the bull-fight, and give it particular gusto by indulging in the detestable practice on the sabbath.

The British mercantile marine consists of 37,000 vessels, representing 6,000,000 tons. Altogether, the English have more ships than all the other nations combined.

Fire broke out recently in the stable at the camp of Roquescourt, in Versailles, when fifty horses were burned to death or suffocated.

St. Louis now extends for 14 miles on the Mississippi River, and has an area of 25 square miles.

Paris, Ky., May 9.—The Court-house and clerk's office were burned to-day. The records were saved.

Ordinary beggars make from two to three dollars a day in New York. Some, of greater ability, average five and six.

The population of Great Britain is placed at 31,000,000, while that of France is



## LOCAL ITEMS.

**SALEM, N. C.** is truly a remarkable place. But one house has been destroyed there by fire in the past ninety years. There is not a whisky shop or bar room in the place. It has but one lawyer and he recently moved there. The above information was furnished by a young friend of ours, who but recently returned from a trip North, by a citizen of the above remarkable town, who is 82 years of age and has never been sick a day in his life.—*Tuskegee News.*

Salem is remarkable in many other things. It was settled over a hundred years ago by Moravians, or more properly "Unitas Fratrum"—United Brethren. In 1749 the British Parliament acknowledged the Brethren as Episcopalians and passed an act to encourage them to settle in the colonies. The celebrated female school was in existence before the revolution. The customs, language, style of architecture, manners and race are exclusively German. They are very hospitable to strangers, regular in all things and the most honest people in the world. We believe to one outside of the brotherhood is permitted to own real estate within the limits of the city. It is most remarkable how they have preserved their customs and habits so distinct from the neighboring population.—*Columbus (Ga.) Sun.*

The above extracts contain several inaccuracies. There have been three or four buildings destroyed by fire during the past ninety years. Three within our recollection. Our citizens are, nevertheless generally careful with fire, and consequently we have escaped so far pretty well for nearly a century.

The exclusion of those "outside the brotherhood" from settling in the town has ceased, for a number of years. Some of the old customs are yet in vogue but many have long since succumbed to modern progress.

The Salem Female Academy was opened in 1804.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**—Dr. Hunter is putting up a new brick building adjoining his residence, to be used as a dental operating room.

Dr. Siewers' new building is progressing finely.

Mr. Meller is also making arrangements to put another story on his brick building formerly occupied by Mr. J. R. Crist.

The old Academy building is to be enlarged by two additional stories. All these improvements are at the lower end of town, and almost within a stone's throw of each other, and will add much to the appearance of this part of our good old town.

Other alterations and improvements are in contemplation.

Mr. William Shultz has put up a large building in the rear of his former cabinet shop; it has an excellent planing and other machinery in operation.

We like to chronicle these signs of prosperity and we hope all our merchants and mechanics will meet with sufficient encouragement to stimulate them to increase their facilities to meet the probable demand of the public.

**FIRE.**—The alarm of fire, on Tuesday, was caused by the burning of Mr. Emanuel Reich's smoke-house, in this immediate vicinity. The smoke-house is near the dwelling, but by presence of mind and considerable exertion, the fire was confined to the place where it originated, accidentally. The house being of brick, the devouring element had nothing to feed on but some bacon and the roof of the building.

Mr. Reich returns his sincere thanks to all who assisted in extinguishing the fire.

The early varieties of Strawberries are ripening. A friend picked a quart of good ripe fruit from his vines on Saturday last.

Early May Cherries are "turning" fast and will be in market shortly. Then for tart, ples, &c. Small fruits, generally, will be plentiful.

The Apple and Peach crop is very promising, and will be unusually full.

The weather has been warm and cool by turns for the past few days. We need rain badly, and the growing crops seem to be at a stand still. Several farmers are complaining of the fly in their wheat, which prevents proper heading. Others again say their prospects are fair. Upon the whole, therefore, we may predict an average crop in this section.

**ACCIDENT.**—Eli Sides, colored, had the thumb of his left hand cut off by the carriage of the Tongue and Grooving machine at Fogle Brothers' Saw Mill, on Saturday last. He was resting his arm on the machine, and his thumb on the track of the carriage, which, in returning cut it off. Persons should avoid standing near, or leaning upon machinery, when in motion.

**FOUND DEAD.**—Mrs. Caroline Fishel, wife of Jesse Fishel, was found dead in bed, on the morning of Friday, the 3rd inst.

**DARE FAIRFAX.**—A Novel, by Ada Augusta Gott, New York, E. J. Hale & Son.

The above volume has been placed on our table by the publishers. The tale is well told and the characters true to life, and the young author certainly exhibits a fine descriptive style. Some of the scenes are laid in the hospitals of the Confederate army; others relate to the clash of arms, with all their attendant horrors; and again others depict the social hospitalities of Virginia homes, and the heroic firmness of the ladies in those trying times. Many of the passages are beautiful, especially the strength of woman's love, though doomed to disappointment and death, and the terrible struggle in another heart to discard him who had wrecked the life of one fair maiden, and had offered heart and hand to another. The death of the noble and obnoxious Dare, is a faithful delineation of the soldier's death. The volume is worthy the attention of the reading public.

**SUPERIOR COURT.**—Forsyth Superior Court, Judge Glend presiding, commenced its Spring Term, on Monday last. Up to the time of going to press, nothing of general interest transpired.

**U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.**—Several parties were brought before U. S. Commissioner Vest, last week, for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and bound over to June Term of the Federal Court.

**TRINITY COLLEGE.**—We return thanks for an invitation to attend the Commencement party at Trinity College, Thursday, June 13th.

**MARRIED.**—In Yadkin county, on the 24th of March, by Rev. M. Baldwin, Mr. ALFRED STABLE and Miss ALMA HALL.

By the same, in Forsyth county, on the 9th inst., Mr. JAMES H. SCOTT and Miss ELLEN SPRAE.

**DIED.**—In Davidson county, on the 8th inst., Mr. John WISNER, aged about 60 years.

In this county, Mr. GEORGE TISH, in his 77th year.

**THE MARKETS.**—SALEM, May 16.

**Provisions.**—Chop, 10@15; Bran, 10@15; Pork, 12@15; Wheat, 125@00; Corn, 90@00; Beef, 100@00; Veal, 100@00; Mutton, 100@00; Butter, 25@00; Eggs, 75@85; Flour, 00@, 90.

**WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.**—BROWN'S WAREHOUSE, WINSTON, May 10.

Corrected weekly by L. H. Jones.

Lugs—Very common, \$4.50 to \$5.50; Good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; Fine, \$6.50 to \$7.50; Leaf—Common, 6.00 to 6.50; Good, 6.50 to 7.00; Extra Fine, 7.00 to 8.00.

Since last report the market has been very active, all grades running high, and buyers quite anxious for all kinds. Fine tobacco is in demand, at good prices.

**DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.**—DANVILLE, May 14.

Lugs—Common, Red, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Good working, 7.00 to 7.50; Com'n, Bright, 10.00 to 12.00; Fine, 12.00 to 15.00; Extra Smokers, 20.00 to 30.00.

Extra lots higher.

Leaf—Common Red, 7.00 to 8.00; Good, 8.00 to 10.00; Good, rich, waxy, 11.00 to 15.00; Common Bright, 20.00 to 30.00; Good, 35.00 to 40.00; Fine, 50.00 to 75.00; Extra fine lots, 75.00 to 100.00.

Baltimore, May 13.—Cotton 000 a 00 Flour 7 00 a 7 62; Wheat, \$2.00 a \$2.25; Corn white, 82 a 00, yellow, 73 a 00; Oats, 54 a 60; Bacon, 6 a 10; Whisky, 90 a 00; Lard 84 a 9.

Richmond, May 14.—Wheat, \$1.37 a 00; Corn 00 a 78; Oats 65 a 00; Flour, superfine 9 25 a 9 50.

Norfolk, May 13.—Cotton, sides, 73 a 9; Corn 71 a 77; Flour 6 1/2 a 8 1/2.

Charlotte, May 14.—Bacon, 11 a 11 1/2; Wheat, 4 50 a 4 60; Corn, 95 a 92; Oats, 70 a 00; Wheat, 50 a 00; Whisky, 90 a 00.

Fayetteville, May 9.—Bacon 8 a 9; Flour, \$7.50 a \$8.00; Corn \$1.10 a \$1.00; Oats, 90; Rye, \$1.25; Wheat, \$1.50; Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, \$2.25; Brandy, \$2.50.

Petersburg, May 14.—Flour \$7.50 a \$8.00; Wheat, red, \$1.90 a \$2.00, white \$2.00 a \$2.10; Corn, 75 a 00; Bacon, hog round 9 1/2 a 10; Whisky, \$0.00; Brandy \$2.40 a \$3.00.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

**A NEW BEAUTIFYING AGENT.**—All Dentists had their drawbacks until the Salubrious Bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian Valleys to perfect the fragrant Soudont, the most delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

**"CHILDREN'S LIVES SAVED FOR 50 CENTS."**—Very case of Croup can be cured when first taken, by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, warranted for 24 years, and never a bottle returned. It also cures Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, and External Pains.—Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

**VENUS** herself would not have been beautiful if her complexion had been bad. If beauty is skin deep, it is necessary to secure and retain that part of it; and ladies, instead of resorting to paints and powders, should remember that an impure, blotchy, or sallow skin is the proof of feeble digestion, torpid liver, or vitiated blood, for which Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS is a safe, sure, and effectual remedy.

**BURNETT'S COCAINE.**—No oils, neither pomades or alcoholic washes—foreign or domestic—can compare with HARRIS' HAIR RESTORING. It anchors the hair firmly in the scalp; gives it new life and lustre; and renders it the "crowning glory" of both sexes, old and young.

**PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL.**—More accidents occur from using kerosene oil, than from rail roads and steamboats combined. Over 200,000 families continue to burn PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, and no accidents, directly or indirectly, have occurred from burning, storing or handling it. Oil House of Chas. Pratt, established 1770, New York.

**A BEAUTIFUL WHITE,** soft, smooth and clear skin is produced by using G. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth." It removes tan, freckles, sunburns, and all other discolorations from the skin, leaving the complexion brilliant and beautiful.—sold at all druggists. This preparation is entirely free from any material detrimental to health.

**JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.**—Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor, suffering teething children.

**FOR DYSPEPSIA.** Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their varied forms, as also a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other intermittent fevers. The Ferro-Phosphated Elixir of Callisaya, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever and other sickness, it has no equal.

**RISLEY'S GENUINE GOLDEN BELL COLOGNE WATER** according to the original formula of Prevost, Paris, so long and favorably known to the customers of Haviland, Hazard and Risley and their branches, for its fine permanent fragrance, is now made by H. W. Risley and the trade supplied by his successors, Morgan & Risley, Wholesale Druggists, New York.

**SEWING MACHINES.** A BEAUTIFUL AND PERFECT BUTTON-HOLE, WONDERFUL! HAVE YOU SEEN IT?



**THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE OVER-SEWING AND COMPLETE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.**

A MARVEL OF COMPLETENESS! Besides doing all OTHER KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING it makes a beautiful and perfect Button-hole of any size on all fabrics, in a PINSTITCHES to the HEAVIEST HEAVY CLOTH much stronger, neater and more beautiful than by hand.

Call and examine this Complete Sewing Machine. The Company also manufacture and sell the Plain American, (without the Button-hole parts) A beautiful light running Machine, doing all the work except oversewing and making button-holes.

Examine these Remarkable Machines at J. E. MICKEY'S, SALEM, N. C.

**AGENTS** wanted in every County in the United States, to sell the First and only Button-hole and Sewing Machine combined, that has made its advent in this or any other country. Address AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 1318 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

**To the Ladies!** Mrs. J. E. MICKEY,

Having just returned from the North, where she has laid in one of the

**LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK**

**OF**

**Millinery Goods**

**AND**

**NOTIONS,**

ever brought to this market.

Having given her personal supervision to the selection, she can assure her customers that she has the

**LATEST STYLES**

**AND**

**FASHIONS,**

and at figures that cannot be undersold.

**DRY GOODS.**

We are now receiving a large assortment of

**Spring and Summer**

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

**HATS AND SHOES.**

We have on hand one of the very largest assortment of HATS and SHOES, of all sizes and qualities, to which we invite especial attention.

**Ready-Made Clothing**

A splendid line of READY-MADE CLOTHING on hand.

**Hardware and Queensware.**

Our stock of Hardware and Queensware embraces everything in that line, together with a large stock of IRON of all kinds.

**Groceries, &c.**

We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries, Drugs, Oils, &c.

**Tinware and Stoves.** TINWARE by Wholesale and Retail. STOVES.—A full assortment of Stoves constantly on hand.

**Guttering and Tin Roofing.** Guttering, Roofing, Repairing, and all kinds of work in Tin and Sheet Iron done by us.

We keep at all times FLOUR and MEAL of our own make, on hand. We pay CASH for WHEAT, and exchange Goods for all kinds of Produce.

**J. E. MICKEY.** Salem, N. C.

**WAGONS.** Two-Horse Wagons always on hand. April 25th, 1872. 17-4f.

**Miss Alcott's Works.** LITTLE WOMEN. LITTLE MEN. OLD FASHIONED GILL. HOSPITAL SKETCHES. at the BOOK STORE,

**1872.**

**PATTERSON & CO.,**

**ARE JUST NOW RECEIVING AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS**

COMPRISING A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

**Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries,**

**Drugs, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Wooden Ware,**

**Iron, Steel, Nails. All the latest novelties in**

**DRESS GOODS, Gent's and Ladies' SHOES, and FANCY GOODS.**

**FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK!**

Orders promptly attended to, and articles selected with care.

NO TROUBLE SPARED TO PLEASE CUSTOMERS.

Nearly all classes of Goods are higher than usual, but to benefit our present custom, and to extend the area of our trade, we have put our marks at extremely short profits.

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock for wholesale purchases, especially in the

**Lines of**

**Syrups, Sugars, Coffees, Bacon, Sheetings and FRIES GOODS.**

All persons are particularly requested to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Salem, N. C., April 15, 1872.

**JUST RECEIVED**

At Blickenderfer's

**NOTION & VARIETY STORE.**

Salem, N. C.

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

**SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES**

**OF**

**FANCY GOODS**

**AND**

**NOTIONS.**

These goods have been carefully selected to suit this market, embracing many new articles. Thankful for past patronage, the public are respectfully invited to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

17-4f

**CORSETS.**

Thompson's Glove Fitting 'G's' Glove Fitting Ventilating (The best in the market).

Fanning's Demi, and Bray's Improved Kid Fitting Skeletons, and a number of other styles.

AT THE NOTION & VARIETY STORE.

**HOSIERY.**

LADIES' GENTS' & CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.—A complete line of these goods always on hand at 17-4f THE NOTION & VARIETY STORE.

**PFOHL & STOCKTON,**

**DEALERS IN**

**DRY GOODS,**

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

**SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.**

Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

**WE ARE NOW RECEIVING** one of the largest stocks of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

ever brought to this market.

We buy our goods for cash and defy competition. Persons visiting this market are invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere—feeling satisfied that we can please both in quality and price. An examination is all we ask to satisfy any one.

Persons coming from a distance will find a large and convenient Wagon Yard, with sheds and stables at our stores both in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

April 18, 1872.—16-6m.

**GLOVES.**

Ladies' and Gent's Kid, Silk, and Cotton GLOVES, to which we invite special attention. Go to the NOTION & VARIETY STORE.

**FANS.** Sandal Wood, Silk, Linen, Chinese, and other styles. Large and Small Palm Leaf FANS at reduced prices. The Assortment is very attractive at the Notion and Variety Store.

**SHIRTS, SCARFS AND BOWS** of the latest styles, just received at the NOTION & VARIETY STORE. Near Salem Female Academy. 17-4f

**PARASOLS.**

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF PARASOLS AT THE NOTION & VARIETY STORE.

**SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.**

Howe's, Grover and Baker's, Wheeler & Wilson's, and Singer's Sewing Machine Needles, of all sizes always on hand at the NOTION & VARIETY STORE. Sent by mail if desired.

**Always on**

A FULL LINE of Ladies' Lace and Linen Collars and Cuffs, Dress Trimmings, Sewing Silks, Skirt Brads, Buttons, Handkerchiefs, Napkins, Towels, Lace Ties, Slipper Patterns, Shell and Jet Jewelry, Ladies' Underwear, Bustles, Scrunches and Plaids, Counters, Soap and Perfumery, in endless variety at the NOTION & VARIETY STORE, near Salem Female Academy. 17-4f

**Advertised Everywhere.**

The Celebrated Liver Regulator TO BE HAD AT

**Zevely's Drug Store.**

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure

**Horse and Cattle Powders.**

**ASURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.**

**AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.**

**Building and Alphabet**

**BLOCKS**

**FOR CHILDREN,**

at the BOOKSTORE

**BASKETS.**

Just opened, embracing a variety of Reticule, Lunch, Sewing, School, Fancy and Toy. Call and examine. Dec. 1.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

**1872.**

**PATTERSON & CO.,**

**ARE JUST NOW RECEIVING AN ELEGANT STOCK OF GOODS**

COMPRISING A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

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